they can find sufficient time to prepare for school work. The present system requires no change.

Mr. Shamiengar.—Formerly, smaller classes were held from 7 to 11 and again from3 to 5. When they came to the 3rd standard, they had to attend from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Under the present system, the Infant A and B classes are held in the morning and again in the afternoon. The others attend from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. This is inconvenient to the children. The formerl practice will be more convenient.

Inspector-General of Education.—The proposal refers to the attendance in Secondary Schools, and has no reference to Primary Schools. The request cannot be complied with.

Dewan.—No change seems desirable.

SUBJECT No. 125.

Removal of restrictions for admissions.

Mr. Y. Venkatarayappa, Chikballapur Municipality.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Education has issued a departmental circular to Head Masters to refuse admission to new students into schools. There is a time limit for admission and if the boys are not admitted within that time, their whole year will be wasted. This is a great hardship to the boys and must be removed.

Inspector-General of Education.—I am not aware of any circular issued from my office. If there are no seats for boys, the Head Masters refuse admission. If there is any special grievance or hardship, the matter may be laid before the Circle Inspector who will take needful steps in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 126.

Development of Government Hostels.

Mr. Venkatesaiya, Mysore University.

Government Hostels may be fully developed in connection with Educational Institutions.

Vide Subject No. 106 already discussed.

SUBJECT No. 127.

Increasing the number of merit scholarships.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya and S.Venkatesaiya, Mysore University.

Mr. Venkatesiah.—There are two kinds of scholarships—backward class scholarships and other scholarships. Among the latter, there ought to be an increase in the number of scholarships granted purely on grounds of merit. The object is that there should be adequate incentive for ambition on the part of the student, be he rich or poor. It is not quite necessary that the candidate should as a rule stand first in the examination. But to fire his ambition still further and give him a stimulus for learning better, there should be provision for more merit scholarships. The

present number is quite insufficient. We are providing medals, for instance, which may be won by anybody. The object is simply to create a stimulus in the student.

Inspector-General of Education.—There is already provision for such scholarships, but the scholarships are based on the principle of merit combined with poverty. It is not the object to give merit scholarships to rich students. Monetary stimulus is not given to students anywhere.

Third Member of Council.—We make the scholarships available for merit and poverty combined.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—Before going further, I wish to know what amount is now spent on merit scholarships.

First Member of Council.—About Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Ananthiah.—Even in England and other advanced countries, merit scholarships are granted.

Inspector-General of Education.—This is a very ancient system. Most of these scholarships are given from endowment funds and not from Government funds. In the most advanced countries like America, you do not find them at all.

Dewan.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 128.

Increase of pay to Head-Masters of Hindustani Schools.

Mr. Syed Khaja Peeran Sab, Muslim Association, Tarikere.

In *Malnad* tracts, teachers of Hindustani Schools are very poorly paid. Competent men, who have qualified themselves by passing the *Moulvi* examinations, do not therefore seek employment as teachers. Persons who have passed the *Moulvi* examinations may be appointed as Headmasters of the Hindustani Schools, with a starting pay of not less than Rs. 30 a month.

First Member of Council.—Under consideration in connection with the Educational Memorandum.

SUBJECT No. 129.

Transfers of teachers.

Messrs R. Gopalasamy Iyer, Bangalore City Municipality and A. Nanjundiah, Vadigenhalli Municipality.

Mr. Gopalasami Iyer.—The frequent transfers of teachers will have a prejudicial effect on the students. In the Madras Christian College for instance, the pupils are proud to be the students of particular Professors, for the reason that the Professors take very great care of the boys. If such teachers are transferred frequently from place to place, the education of the boys suffers and they will also not get as much benefit